TERMS, cash in ader
THE DAILY HERA
LD 2 cents per copy. 37 per annum
THE WEEKLY I RAILD enery Saturday, 46 % cents
per copy, or 83 per ar
nam, to any part of
Continent both to v
ALL LETTER by mail for Subscriptions or wilk adverthements to be por part, or the postage will be deducted from
the maney remit?
ADVERTIS!
AMENTS reaseed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWE AY THEATRE, Bowery-THE STRANGER-BRO ABWAY THEATRE. Broadway-King Leas-My Youn. Wife and My Ond Umbrella. BU ATON'S THEATRE. Chambers street John Tones-

C ANTIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Unece Tom's

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Good Frilow-AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afterneon, Nicolo Family-BROADWAY MENAGERIE-LELLIPUTTAN KING-MAN CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad-

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Minstrel Hall, 444 Bread-BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buoz

ST. NICHOLAS EXHIBITION ROOM, 495 Broadway-BANVARD'S GEORANA, 596 Broadway-PANORANA OF

RIFENISH GALLERY, 563 Broadway-Day and Night. SIGNOR BLITZ-BROOKLYS INSCITUTE. BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART-SE Broad

WHOLE WORLD-377 and 879 Broadway-Afternoon

New York, Friday, March 17, 1854.

Orculation of the New York Herald for the last Week-The Largest in the World. 6-Monday 49,92
7-Tuesday 55,28
8-Wednesday 52,68
9-Thursday 51,84
10-Friday 51,48
11-Saturday 53,04 Advertisements in the DARLY HERALD, fifty cents per square of four lines, and 12% cents per line above that

Advertisements in the WEEKLY HERALD 30 cents per line The News.

Simultaneously with the gathering of the friends of the Nebraska-Kansas bill in Tammany Hall last night, of whose proceedings we elsewhere publish a very full report, about five hundred of the opponents of the measure assembled in the Athre neum, Brooklyn. The audience at the latter place seemed to think that the speeches were too lengthy for, after H. W. Beecher's address, most of the people present left, without waiting until the lutions were adopted.

The latest despatch relative to the election held in New Hampshire on Tuesday states that all but about twenty small towns have been heard from, and that the poll shows a net democratic loss on the gubernatorial vote of last year of over thirty-three undred. The administration party have thus far returned only one hundred and twenty-seven members of the House, while the opposition have elected one hundred and forty-five members.

The Black Warrior affair formed the great and exciting topic of debate in the House of Representatives yesterday. Mr. Giddings, the Ohio abolitionist moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the President's message was on the day previous referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and, upon the strength of that motion, proceeded to make a most violent, abusive and traitorous speech in defence of the Spanish outrage and against all those who may feel disposed to resent it. He was replied to by Mr. Bayly, chairman of the committee, and others, from the spirit of whose remarks, as well as the tenor of a private despatch, it is inferred that Congress intends to adopt such measures as will fully come up to the expectations of the great mass that the foreign committee are not as yet prepared to report, for the reason that the outrages have of late been so numerous and the documents relating thereto are so voluminous, that the committee have not had time to give them a thorough examination The afternoon was devoted to the consideration of the new deficiency bill.

The Senate yesterday disposed of the controversy respecting Mr. Phelps' right to a seat as Benator from Vermont, he having been appointed by the Governor prior to the last Legislature, which adjourned without electing a successor. It was decided that Mr. P. should vacate by a vote of twelve to twenty-six. No other business of moment was

We learn from Albany that the committee of the Benate yesterday reported that the charges prefer red against State Prison Inspector Clark are matters only worthy the cognizance of the Governor. However, the preliminary investigations nov going on by our legislators, with regard to the con duct of past and present State officers, pro mise to afford some singular developments before they are finally closed. There is nothing like an occasional change in the political complexion of both our national and State legislative and adnistrative representatives. Upon re-admission to power the members generally go into an examina tion of the proceedings of their predecessors, and when they succeed in finding a gross error they are pretty sure to make the most of it. The Senate spent considerable time in Committee of the Whole on the bill to prevent further encroachments on our harbor. The Temperance bill was reported in the Assembly, with an amendment striking out Decem ber as the time when the act shall go into effect and inserting May. The subject was made the special order for this afternoon. Much other busiess was disposed of, to which it is unnecessary to refer in detail.

The know-nothing candidate for Mayor, has been elected in Salem, by a large majority over the whig

A grand public reception was yesterday given to ex-President Fillmore by the authorities and citi-zens of Louisville. After having been escorted through the principal streets and partaken of din ner he proceeded on his way to the South.

steamship Washington arrived last night, with the details of four days news from Europe, the principal features of which were furnished yesterday in the telegraphic synopsis received by the Arabia, via Halifax. however, publish the particulars of the insurrection in Spain, together with an article from the London Times on the war question, &c., all which will be found worthy of perusal. The semi-official an-nouncement in the Times shows that England and France had taken the last step prior to declaring war against Russia—they had despatched couriers to St. Petersburg with an address formally notifying the Czar that he must either back out from the Principalities or fight.

The commercial advices brought by the steamship Asia had quite a depressing effect on breadstuff-yesterday. Flour declined from two to three shillings per barrel, and common brands of straight sold at \$7 314 a \$ 7 50. Corn receded about six cents per bushel, and there was nothing done in wheat to indicate a market? Cotton was firm, with sales of 4,268 bales. Let us add a few words of caution to business men generally and dealers in bread staffs particularly: Simultaneously with our morning cotemporaries we last Wednesday published in our evening edition, and also placed on our bulletin

board, the fact that the Arabia was signalled of Halifax that norning, and that shortly after our correspondent taade the announcement the telegraph line in New Brunswick was either cut or broken. It being reasonable to suppose that speculators were at the bottom of this movement, our merchants were advised to be on their guard. Nevertheless, we understand that certain parties who were 'notined to place confidence in a report relative to the a o Ka e'at, published in an evening paper and bearing upon its face the evidence of gross fa'sehood, made extensive purchases of flour at an advance of half a dollar per barrel. In additon, we carn that the authors of this false ramor, not content with leading the unwary in this city astray, flooded the Southern and Western offices with despatches setting forth the alleged character of the news, and ts effect on our market. Now, the bruth is, the Arabia did not reach Halifax till near three o'clock on Thursday afternoon; and yet a city afternoon paper was circulating in the streets before that heer what purported to be the steamer's news; and this, too, in face of the fact that the editor could not well have avoided knowing that the teleeranh wire was and had been down ever since the steamer was first s'gnalled, and that there could not possibly be any reliance placed in the report they and their agents were so industriously spread ing before the public.

We are indebted to 5. T. Bloodgood, Esq., who has arrived in this city from Australia by way of Callan, for files of all the Melbourne and Sydney papers to December 5th. Later dates had previously

reached us.
Some excitement has been produced in Canada by the circulation of a rumor that the Russian government contemplated invading the provinces, and with that object in view was now concentrating troops in this country. The strangest part of the affair is that any sane person could be induced to

credit such a ridiculous story.

A despatch from Louisville states that twenty-two of the persons injured by the explosion of the steamer Reindeer have died, and that twenty-four others are not expected to recover.

Friend Humphrey, a prominent citizen of Albany died in that place on Wednesday night, aged seven ty-seven years. He was the architect of his own for tune, having risen from a tanner's apprentice to State Senator, Mayor, and various other public and private offices of trust and emolument.

The Board of Councilmen met again last evening, at the usual hour, and transacted a large amount o business, in the shape of adopting resolutions and accepting reports of committees. The Board went into Committee of the Whole on all reports where there was an expenditure of money. Some remarks were made about reform; but, generally speaking, the members were unusually quiet, which arose from some outside movement—probably the Nebraska meeting at Tammany Hall. An interest ing communication was received from the Comp troller, on the water line of New York city on the Long Island shore, which will be found under the

The tenth anniversary meeting of the Mariner's Family Industrial Society of the port of New York, was held yesterday morning at No. 322 Pearl street. The anniversary dinner of the St. Patrick's Society of Brooklyn, took place in Central Hall, last evening. Owing to the crowded state of our columns we are compelled to omit a sketch of the

speeches, toasts, &c. To-day's inside pages contain an account of the preparations for the celebration of St. Patrick's day; particulars of the loss of about forty lives by the burning of the steamer Caroline; Acting Consul Robertson's official statement relative to the outrage on the steamship Black Warrior, at Havana; commercial, legal, local, theatrical and miscellaneous news, &c.

Russia in Her Isolation.

It is evident, from the decided tone of the Czar's reply to the propositions contained in the letter of the French Emperor, that but very little hope now remains of his being induced to listen to any overtures short of the conditions to which he has consistently adhered throughout the whole of the negotiations by which it has been attempted to bring the Eastern question to a pacific settlement. As the allied Powers continue equally bent upon carrying out their policy of intervention, and as we have it now officially confirmed in the speech of the French German Powers are about to commit themselves to that policy, it would seem as if nothing could now avert the attempt to decide the questions at issue by the force of arms. But will a war of brief or long duration-for

t is impossible to foretell its limits-lead to a definite solution of the political problems which have given rise to the present complication of European affairs? It does not require any great mount of political sagacity to foresee that its peedy or remote termination, or its successful conduct by either Russia or the coalition, will leave the real principles at stake in precisely the same position in which they now stand. The war is with Russia a religious and organic movement, imposed upon her by a more powerful will than that of any human ruler, and she cannot if she would resist the influence that impels her forward. Progression and expansion are the conditions of her destiny, and she will overleap all the barriers that the conventional policy of the old and effete governments of Europe may attempt to oppose to their fulfillment. The youngest and most vigorous amongst the nations of the Old World, she alone possesses the vitality necessary to carry forward the work of human progress. It is her mission to break down the artificial restraints by which Christianity and civilization have been for centuries confined within narrow limits, and to diffuse their blessings over regions that have either relapsed into barbarism or that have been hitherto unconscious of their influence.

Formidable as is the coalition organized against Russia, she has perhaps less to apprehend from the consequences of a protracted struggle than any of the Powers leagued against her. Impregnable in her territorial position, like a rock against which the billows lash themselves in harmless fury, her policy is to keep within her territories, and to allow her enemies to exhaust their force against her in impotent efforts. She has only to maintain her footing in the Principalities, and to secure her frontiers and scaports from surprise, and then to wait patiently the course of events. To any other Power such a policy would be ruinous. To her it would be a certain means of gaining herends. The enormous sacrifices which a protracted war would entail upon the coalition would in themselves soon suffice to break it up; but besides this she has another powerful arm in reserve which would at once shatter it to pieces. What is to prevent Russia from wielding in her turn the revolutionary element, and, by declaring Italy and Hungary independent, laying the already tottering fabric of the Austrian monarchy in ruins? Once the flames of revolution were kindled, who can foresee where they would stop? Are the political systems of France and England so congenial to the people of those countries that their rulers are likely to enjoy immunity from a conflagration which would soon sweep over the whole surface of

European society? The position assumed by the allied Powers is in truth an unnatural and fictitious one, and is pregnant with consequences to which they

seem blind. Too policy they are pursuing to merely a policy of dynastles and selfish interests; and when such narrow views are opposed to the antagonism of great natural and elementary principles it is not difficult to foresee which wi'l ultimately have to give way. The apparently chivalrous coloring which they have endeav ored to impart to their intervention in behalf of Turkey, and the additional pretext put farth in the speech of the French Emperer of the necessity of preventing Russia from indefinitely extending its supremacy ever Constantinople, are but cloaks to cover a deeper political motive. Although the war between Christianity and Mahomedanism in the East. and between democracy and despotism in the West, may be delayed for a time by these complications, nothing can permanently arrest the trumph of principles which have their origin in justice and truth.

Votes of New York-The Meeting Last Night. An emphatic approval was given to the Kansas-Nebraska bill last evening at Tammany Hall. Seldom if ever has old Tammany held such a multitude within her walls; and seldom have we witnessed a more enthusiastic assemblage. The question was laid before them, as will be seen by the report elsewhere, in its historical, philosophical, and constitutional bearings; and by more than one of the speakers, was narrowed down very properly to the simple inquiry whether or no it was expedient to grant to the people of this republic, in the Territories as well as the States, the right of selfgovernment, which is the essence of democracy. We need hardly add that the answer was affirmative and emphatic. Thousands of citizens, real merchants, and real mechanics, made the hall and the passages, and the Park itself outside, ring with applause when the resolution endorsing the Nebraska bill was read. After this the less said about the select circle of Tabernacle philanthropists the better. In their private capacity, the gentlemen who occupied the platform at those exclusive reunions may continue to claim our respect; but as public men, they are clearly no better entitled to speak for New York than the seven tailors of Brantford were to call themselves-We, the people of England. Tammany Hall has spoken our

entiments. It will be a relief to the friends of John Cochrane to know that, though he "peremptorily declined" to address the meeting last evening, he is frankly in favor of the Nebraska bill. The act is at least creditable to his head, and may cover a stray scarlet letter or two. Mr. Fowler is now the only prominent office holder of that clique who has not spoken: acting probably under secret instructions from Washington to assist John Van Buren in his conspiracy against the bill. Of the other recipients of administration favor in this city, Redfield, O'Conor, Cochrane and Rynders have now taken a stand in favor of the bill.

Forced into this position, some by conviction, others by the overwhelming current of public opinion, these men are an index to the feeling of the largest city in the North on the Nebraska question. Their adhesion-in the teeth of the notorious hatred of slavery entertained by the President-shows how falsely the anti-slavery press has attempted to malign New York. There is now no further danger for the bill but treachery on the part of the administration. We know that Pierce is hostile to the extension of slavery, and consequently to the principle of Congressional non-intervention; and we augur confidently from this that every effort will be made by him and his creatures to defeat the bill in the House. While openly declaring himself in its favor, he will secretly plot against it, and eo all he can to have it rejected by the House of Representatives. It was perhaps from some latent apprehension of this nature that the meeting of last evening abstained so carefully sion of opinion with regard to the policy of the President and his Cabinet. Not even a soft shell can be now found to endorse Mr. Pierce or his administration. The fact is significant.

A large portion of the audience was composed of hard shells; but the speakers and managers belonging to the soft wing of the democracy. The latter has now taken its stand boldly; it remains for the "hards" to perform their share of the work, and assume their part of the responsibility. When New York is belied so foully, it becomes no man to remain silent. Let us have a hard shell meeting in favor of the Nebraska-Kansas bill.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN THE CITY GOVERN-MENT.-Alderman Mott is at last striking the nail on the head. His motion, made on Wednesday, to repeal the new city charter, is a step in the right direction; and if followed up will do far more to cure the evils of our city government than all the patchwork legislation we have and during the last ten years. It is now notorious that the present municipal authorities, like the last, are incompetent to discharge their duty in a manner consistent with the comfort and well-being of the people. What share of this incompetency arises from their personal infitness for their station, and what from the defects of the law under which they are acting, we need not inquire; it is enough to know that under our present constitution, they could not if they would, govern the city aright. The division of power among numbers of officials has produced its obvious consequences, which are disperdition of force, and diminution of responsibility. Hence the laxity of the government, unpunished violation of ordinances, the miserable weakness of the municipal body, the wretched arrangements for the cleanliness and health of the city-in fact all the evils under which New York groans. The proper, the only cure for these is to strike at the root of the evil, and to substitute for our present system one that will concentrate instead of dividing municipal authority. We must place in responsible hands enough power to discharge the juties required of the municipal body; then those duties can be efficiently discharged, and if they are not, we have the remedy in our own

All the elections of heads of departments hould be abolished, and no municipal officers should be elected but the Mayor and the two Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen. The others should be appointed by the Mayor subect to the ratification of the Board of Aldernen. This would give efficiency to our city government. No other plan will. We are glad to see Alderman Mott on the right track.

MINING COMPANIES IN WALL STREET.-People ought to be on their guard as to having anything to do with the mining companies that come into Wall street with a great parade and flourish of trumpets about the value of their ores, and the immense fortunes that are to be made out of them "right away." Mining companies that are profitable generally keep quiet

and remain tranquilly in their localities. The pseudo conecrns of which we speak, on the contrary, get themselves puffed, and shaved, and fixed out like the smart and showy individuals who are always to be seen cruising about in the same latitude-genteel swindlers, in fact, without a cent in their pockets, ever on the watch for the flats that abound in that avenue of folly

and robbery. MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE .-- It is stated that Grisi and Mario have finally made up their minds to cross the Atlantic, and will arrive here in June next, to fulfil their engagement at the new Opera House. Their advent has been so frequently announced without the hoped-for result of their presence following in its due course, that when we see them come on shore we will believe in the fact.

Mr. Barry, the popular and experienced stage manager of the Breadway theatre, has been selected by the proprietors of the new Boston theatre as lessee of that splendid establishment. He goes out on the 5th of next month, amply provided with the means and introductions necessary for securing the best talent that can be engaged in Europe.

It is well known that Niblo's agent, Mr. Corbyn, and Max Maretzek are also in Europe fishing up what they can find in the way of novelties, so that next summer the musical public are likely to profit by the keen competition that this spirit of enterprise will arouse between

the different empresarios. The benefit concert to be given on the 22d, by the congregation of Calvary Church, to Madame Bouchelle, will, it is expected, be a very brilliant affair. The ladies of the congregation are making the most strenuous efforts to give it all the éclat possible, and the result will no doubt be as satisfactory to the fair bénéficiare as it will be creditable to the generous feeling that suggested this tribute to a popular and deserving artist.

A new musical journal has recently been started in this city by Mr. Henry C. Watson. This gentleman has been already the father of two or three similar literary bantlings, which enjoyed a merry existence of a few months and were then consigned to a premature grave. The truth is, that journals based upon one idea, and more particularly on music, are like fiddlers upon one string-none ever succeeded

but one, and that was Paganini. MEXICO-REVOLUTIONARY SYMPTOMS.-The last accounts from Mexico are decidedly revelutionary. A new movement has been got up at Acapulco by General Alvarez, who is bitterly hostile to Senta Anna and his despotism. This movement acquires strength and force from, and has in all probability originated in that of Captain Walker, in Lower California. We have no doubt but that simultaneously similar insurrections will break out in other departments of Mexico, and that the present system, under the auspices of Santa Anna, will not last six months, unless it is foolishly and blunderingly aided by the fifteen or twenty millions of tribute which General Pierce and his envoy, Mr. Gadsden, have agreed to pay for a few miserable acres of rocks beyond the Rio Grande.

THE SUMPTUARY LIQUOR LAW.—We learn from Albany that the vote on this measure will be taken on the 22d, and that it will be presented next day to Governor Seymour for ratification. It is thought by many that the Governor will veto this unconstitutional bill, whilst others believe that he will not have the moral courage to refuse his signature to it. For our own part, we are rather inclined to doubt the Governor's pluck, but we wait with patience the dénouement, caring very little which way it may be.

FIRCUTION OF SLAVES .- Five slaves are to be hung today in Lancaster, S. C., for the murder of Mr. Alexande Craig.

SHIP LAUNCH.—Yesterday at 11 o'clock A. M., the ship Francis B. Cutting, of 1,000 tons, was launched from the ship yard of Mr. A. Patterson, foot of North Eighth street. She is 164 feet in length, 36 feet beam, and 23 of Antwerp packets, and is to be commanded by Captain Rockwell, under whose supervision she was constructed.

QUICE PASSAGE.—The bark Hugh Birckhead, Captain Hudgins, arrived below on the 14th, having made the passage from New Orleans in six days—the quickest passage, it is believed, ever made. She reported her own clearance from New Orleans, the Captain having arrived here in advance of the letter mailed at New Orleans on the 7th, and announcing that fact.—Baltimore American, March 16. of Antwerp packets, and is to be commanded by Captain

New Hampshire Politics. OUR CONCORD CORRESPONDENCE.

CONCORD, March 15, 1853.
The Result to Far as Known—Concord on Election Day—
The First Despatch to the President—General Review,

The great struggle being over, it may be well enough to give the closing scenes, and to review the aspect of the parties in the field.

the parties in the field.

Election day opened pretty well as far as weather was concerned, but before the "town meetings" had chosen their moderators the sky was overcast and the wind changed to the eastward, with a drizzling, nasty rain, not by any means comfortable. The public was like the earth previous to the "taking off" of good King

Duncan—it "was feverous and did shake." On the night previous there was an anti-Nebraska meeting in the Depot Hall, and some six hundred per-sons assembled. The meeting was convened to hear a speech from Thomas Russell, Esq., one of the justices of the Boston Police Court. Previous to his arrival, (he held a court in the afternoon,) a half-hour speech was made by Mr. Bellows, of this town. It was very evident that the people came to hear Mr. Russell, for Bellows received several gentle hints to yield the floor, and he com-plied with them at last. Mr. Russell is a pleasant orator enough, but I really never before heard a man crowd so many old stories into one speech. He argued against the Nebraska bill chiefly on moral grounds, and recapitulated the old anti-slavery disunion arguments, which neither you nor your readers would thank me for repeating. His remarks were coldly received, and, in fact, the only hearty applause during the evening was clicited by a tribute to the memory of Webster. He wished that Massachusetts could have one hour of Webster in the Senate while the bill was under discussion. He called upon the people to remember that every vote they cast was a vote on the Nebraska bill, and he warned them not to be blinded to the fact, that this was the real issue in the election. He took up several positions made in Mr. Hallett's Nashua speech, and said that Mr. Haltett like a great many other people in the United States, had plenty of sympathy for the cause of freedom in Europe, and none for it anywhere else.

Mr. Russell's speech was altogether the best—that is, the most pleasing—that I heard on that side while I have been in the State. It did not seem to have much effect upon the audience. repeating. His remarks were coldly received, and, in

been in the State. It did not seem to have much effect upon the audience.

The result of the election in Concord was a thunderbolt upon the heads of the Patriot clique. In the ward where Mr. Pierce resided, and where Mr. Baker, the democratic candidate resides, the administration ticket was defeated by seventy; and out of the ten representatives to which Concord is entitled the administration party have only two, and they would not have been elected had it not been supposed that they were opposed to the Nebraska bill. One of the President's friends, at about six o'clock, sent to him the following:—

To THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES :- G. -To the Present of the United States — G. — E.

The State has gone to h—— G. — E.

Up to eight or nine o'clock this was the prevailing opinion in Concord. Old democratic towns came in whig o-Gimanton sent a whig—"old Gimanton," as Isaac Hill used to call it, and say, "as goes Glimanton, so goes the State." There were gloomy faces in the Patriot office, and Mr. Butterfield placed himself at the end of a long segar, and said nothing. At the free soil head quarters there was quite a different state of things; they thought they had a sure thing, and there were a great many manifestations of enthusiasm previous to the emerging of the party from the umbragoous shades, where they have been in retirement for the past eight years. They went across the street and cheered the people in the Patriot office, and the Patriot people came down to the sidewalk and cheered the abolitonists off. In the Patriot office the following dialogue took place:—
Unsuccessful Candidate—Well, we can thank Bennett and the Herald for a great deal of this.

Alderman—I don't know about that; but I think that

if we had collowed the HERALD's counsel we should have

Things looked a little better at about midnight. Several wing towns failed to elect, but there was no other whig less. In Dover, where John P. Hale headed the ticket, he was not elected, and Edmund Burke failed of election at Newport. The popular vote for Governor astonished everybody. Mr. Baker was so popular personally that it was expected he would go in with as large a majority as Martin had last year—about \$,000; but in a former letter I set him down at 1,500, and now I don't think he will have half that

was expected he would go in with as large a majority as Martin had last year—about 5,000; but in a former letter Iset him down at 1,500, and now I don't think he will have half that.

The House of Representatives will not be full, and the administration party will probably have ten or twelve majority there, and they will get the Senate; but some fun may be expected when an election for United States Senators is gone into. Many people say it would be all right if they had Pierce here to manage matters; but as it is, there will be trouble. Among the persons elected to the House there are many democrats who are tinged with free soilism and "disaffection" to the administration. Some of them have already said that they will rever vote for any man for United States Senator who lins been committed in favor of Mr. Douglas' bill, and many of the people said that they would not vote for any man for any office if the said candidate had expressed himself in favor of the same measure. The consequence is, that the persons elected to the popular branch of the Legislature are generally men who are personally popular on account of their liberal principles. When they get into a ballot for United States Senatorathey will be very apt to vote for whom they please, notwithstanding the dragooning of the administration. It woull be safe to wager that, as Mr. Hibbard is now situated, he cannot have the sent in the Senate that he has so long waited for, and that he has so often plotted and schemel for. However, as he has several times been disappointed, he has probably become accustomed to it. Mr. Wells' chance is better, but not much; but New Hampshire popile is are so very uncertain about this time that no prediction however shrewd can be relied upon.

I may be wrong in my calculations—we are all liable to err—but I certainly think that the abolitionist orators have not succeeded in raising such an excitement here upon the Nebraska question as they expected, or as they would have people not on the ground imagine. The New Hampshire peo

We make up the following returns from the Concord Patriot of yesterday:-

Dem. Whig. F.S. Dem. Whig. F.S. The Boston Allas of yesterday says it has returns from one hundred and twenty-nine towns, which give the following result:—

1854. 1858. | 1854. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853. | 1853

ats

TELEGRAPHIC.

CONCORD, N. H., March 16, 1854.

The returns now hourly coming in give a different complexion to the result of the election than was at first indicated. They show a whig and free soil gain of 91 in the House over last year, thus wiping out the democratic majority and leaving the opposition shead. 157 whigs and free soilers are elected—154 being a majority in the Monco.

and free sollers are elected—154 being a majority in the House.

Baker's majority for Governor cannot exceed 1,500, while Martin's majority last year was 5,302.

Dover elects six whigs to the Legislature—one of them being John P. Hale.

The proprietors of the Statesman issue an extra, containing the following:—

TO THE PROPLE OF NAW HAMPSHIEE:—

STATESMAN OFFICE.

We feel authorised to announce that it is the general belief in Concord that the eighty-nine democratic majority in the Legislature is overcome, and that there may be a working majority of whigs and free sollers in the Legislature which convenes on the first Wednesday of next June. It is a matter of absolute certainty that no man in whose gar-

time now to say more.

Mofarland & Jenks.

Boston, March 16—8 P. M.

The following despatch has just been received from the Patriot office, Concord:—We have information of election of 138 democrats and 145 of other parties to the House. The towns to hear from elected last year 23 democrat and two whigs. We think they have now elected 26 democrats. The democrate have elected eight of the twelve Senators, the others two, and there is probably no choice in districts five and Seven.

CONCORD, N. H., March 16—9 P. M.
The democratic candidate for Governor (Baker) is elected, also a democratic Council. Eight democratic of the twelve Senators are chosen. Of the Representatives 138 democrats and 145 whigs are elected. Of the towns to hear from 2 whigs and 23 democrats were chosen.

last year.

ATLAS OFFICE, BOSTON, March 16—10 P. M.
By returns from all but about twenty small towns, in
New Hampshire—many of which will elect whigs—we
learn that 145 opposition and 127 democratic members
have been elected to the House. Among the latter are
said to be twelve of Burke's "Old Guard," who are hostile to the administration, and will not co-operate with
the Concord regency. In 178 towns the net democratic
loss on the gubernatorial vote of last year is 3,322.

The Mariners' Family Industrial Society, of New York.

The tenth anniversary meeting of the above society was held at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, in the room 322 Pearl street. There were sixteen or eighteen ladies present. Mrs. C. W. Hawkins took the chair, and Mrs. S. Loveland acted as secretary to the meeting. The SECRETARY read the general annual report, from which it appeared that the managers had employed over one hundred persons, and that one hundred and fifty applicants for assistance had been admitted during the year. Four thousand six hundred and fifty-nine gar-ments had been manufactured, and a sum of \$1,637 41 paid for services. The Visiting Committee reported hav-ing received from the treasurer of the Board of Councilmen \$1,661 41. On the 1st of March, 1854, twenty-six old ladies were remaining under the care of the society, most of them venerable from age and family associations. The account of the store in Pearl street exhibited a gross receipt of \$8,702 58, and an expenditure—items given—of \$8,493 50, leaving a balance in hand of \$200 8.

It was reported that the Mariner's Asylum on Staten Island, had received during the year—up to December 31—from the trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat, \$2,070, and expended \$2,300 81; but the account was not complete.

not complete.

An election of officers for the year was then held; but all male reporters were rigidly excluded during the discussion of the merits of and balloting for the candidates.

Jersey City Intelligence.

Accident on the New Jersey Rahroad.—A man named Richard Conor, who has been but one year in this country, met with a serious accident in Railroad avenue, on the track of the New Jersey road, one mile from the depot, at 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the Philadelphia train was approaching It appears that the injured man unfortunately stepped upon the track not more than fifty feet in front of the train, and started to walk in the same direction as the train was moving. The jured man unfortunately stepped upon the track not more than fifty feet in front of the train, and started to walk in the same direction as the train was moving. The whistle was blown, the brakes applied, and the engine reversed, but in that short distance it was of no avail, and as Mr. Conor, who is sixty rears of age, and was walking with his head down, did not appear to hear it, he was struck and thrown down an embankment a distance of about ten feet, striking upon his head. The train was stopped and such aid rendered as was possible. He was taken into his residence in Railroad avenue, opposite where the accident happened, where he lies in a critical condition, with his leg broken, and his head and arm injured. He was living at midnight last night, with but poor prospects of recovery.

Annale Bitten by a Mad Dog.—Mr. D. B. Salter, of Centreville, on Bergen Point, was obliged to kill a cow on

Centreville, on Bergen Point, was obliged to kill a cow on Thursday, which had been bitten by a mad dog. The dog was killed a month ago, but had bitten a number of other dogs and several chickens, all of which have since shared the same fate. A woman narrowly escaped being bitten. The dog attacked her, but only tore her apron. It is feared that horses and other animals may have been bitten.

The Buffalo Express cays a boy, living in Elm strabout four years old, who had been bitten by a made nine weeks before, died on Saturday evening. He right in the extreme, and made repeated attempts bite his mother and others who were within his reach.

MUNICIPAL APPAIRS.

OFFICIAL. Present-Edwin J. Brown, Esq., President, and fifty-two

By Conneilman Moller Of E. H. Munson and others, to curh and gutter Forty-eighth street, between Sixth avenue and Broady, and have sidewalks flagged five footwide. To Commune, on Roads.

By same—Of H. we shretchild and others, that Forty-first street, from Eighth to Ninth avonue, be paved, and sidewalks flagged. To same

By same—Of B. P. Fairchild and others, that Forty-first street, from Eight to Ninth avonue, be paved, and sidewalks flagged. To same.

By same—That Thirty-ninth street, from Tenth avenue to the Hudson river, be flagged. To Committee on Hoads.

By Councilman Conovers—Of Declar To Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By same—Of A. Coles and two others, that sidewalks of Thirty-ninth street, between Seventh and Eighth avonues.

By the same—Of Wm. Irwin and others, that Broadway, from Forty-first to Fifty-first street, be paved. To Committee on Rewer.

By Councilman Curry—Of Thomas Page, to be paid damages done his property by John Elder, contractor for sewer, in front of 126 Thirty-second street. To Committee on Severs.

By Councilman Mathers—Of P. Stuyvesant and others, to have flagging laid in Stuyvesant square. To Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Frays—Of Alexander Jones, asking that a machine invented by him for sprinkling and aweeping streets be used in cleaning streets. AS Streets.

By Councilman FRY.

By Councilman FRY.

By Councilman FRY.

By Councilman Hustro—Of A. H. Gough and James M.

By Councilman Hustro—Of A. H. Gough and James M.

Stark, to be appointed Commissioners of Deeds. To Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Inities on Salaries and Offices.

Paraller T—Of T. H. Pettis, to be appointed same of the New York Market Market New York Market Market New York Market Market New York New By the PRESIDENT—Of T. H. Pettis, to be appointed same.
To same.
By the same—Of Rufus D. Lord, President of the New-York Eye and Far Instrumery, for an appropriation or donation of \$1,000. To Committee on Finance.
By same—Of Mrs. Catherine Clinton, to have interest allowed on money deposited in the treasury. To same.
Of H. Rolinnen and others, to have Broadway sprinkled: between 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Adopted.
By Councilman PINCENEX—Bill of Dr. Uhl, for medical-services at the Seventeenth ward station house. To Committee on Police.
Of Lewis Wooderuff and others, in relation to sidewalk in Cannon street, between Houston and Stanton. To Committee on Streets.
By Councilman REED—Of Wm. Alfan, to be appointed a. Commissioner of Dueds. To Committee on Salaries and Offices. Commissioner of Decus.
Offices.

By Councilman Brusst-Of R. W. Brush, to be appointed By Councilman of Deeds. To Committee on Salaries and

a Commissioner of Deeds. To Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Wainwaights—Of John Hayes and Nathan Smith, for compensation for services as bell ringers of alarm hell at 109th street and Fourth avenue. To Committee on Fitance.

By Councilman Willo-Of Mortimer & Gawiry, that cross walks be laid across Fulton street, opposite 172, at their own walks be laid across Fulton street, opposite 172, at their own expense. Granted.

By same—Of William L. Shardlow, that the pier foot of the street of the street of the street. To Committee on Wharves. By Councilman Jackson—Of Knickerbeeker Hose Company No. 2, for an appropriation for room hire. To Committee on Fire Department.

By same—Of A. R. Moen, for parmission to introduce a new mode of parement by granite blocks. To Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Young—Of property owners in Lispenard street, for a sewer, to commence at Broadway sower, to connect with sewer that truns from Church street. To Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman H. Sauth—Of H. N. Holt & Co. and others. By Councilman H. Shiffi.—Of H. N. Holt & Co. and others, to have East Coenties slip dredged out. To Commistee on Wharves, &c.

By Councilman North—Of J. Kearney, that 102d street be opened from Eighth avenue to Hudson river. To Committee on Roads. mittee on Roads.

By Councilman Pranson—Of C. W. Gray and others, to
have curb and gutter stones set and flagging laid four feet
on north side of Eighty-third street, between Pirst and
Third avenues. To Committee on Roads. on north side of Eighty-third street, between First and Third avenues. To Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Cooper—Of R. S. Seaman and others, in favor of new market at the foot of Fourteenth street. To Committee on Markets.

By the same—Of Charles Stavens and others, in favor of a central market in one of the upper wards of the city. To the same.

the same.

By the same—Of Peter Kuyler, for relief from assessment for sewer in Perry street. To Committee on Assessments. By Councilman Cooper—Of Wm. S. Coggey and others. in favor of a new market in the vicinity of Gansevoort street. To Committee on Markets.

By Councilman Hudgkinson—Of John F. Holmes, for relief from tax. To Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Variem-That vacant lots between fwenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, on west side of Broadway, be fenced; also, on north side of Twenty-sixth street, between Broadway and Sixth avonue. To Commitsum, that he make report to the Common Council.

Server.

De Councilman McIntynm—That yearst lots on south side of Twenty-sixth street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues, be fenced in. To Committee on Streets.

By the same—That sidewalk on south side of Twenty-sixth street, from Seventh to Eighth avenue, be flagged four feet wide. To the same.

By Councilman Brankley—That Clarence G. Mitchell be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds. To Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By the same—That the Counsel report what suits have been entered against the city for damages in awarding contract for paving Grand and Fulton streets to Cook & Co., and a copy of his opinion given to the Board of Alderman. Adopted.

The resolution of Councilman Honoursson, to appoint a special committee to revise the rulea of order, was taken up and adopted.

By Councilman Moyagnan—That the office of the Supervintendent of Public Buildings be removed to the east end of the building, to make room for building house for Engine Co. No. 8. To Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Councilman Forans—That sidewalks be flagged in Geerck, Delancey, Broome and Lewis streets. To Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Fornes—That is idevalks be integro in two-crok, Delancey, Broome and Lewis streets. To Committee on Streets.

By the rame—That bulkhead and street at the foot of Rivington street be repaired. To Committee of the Whole.

By Councilman Norsti—That the resolution referred to the Committee on Ordinances, as to alary or the Corporation Atterney, be taken from that coalary of the Corporation Atterney, be taken from that coalary of the Committee on Salaries and Offices. Indicate the table. By the same—That Fourth avenue, from and the table. By Councilman Poszen—That any members of this Board absenting bimself from three or more of the regular meetings thereof in any one month, be sereiuraed by the Clerk, so that he shall receive pay for no more meetings than he actually attends. Laid over.

By Councilman Cooper—Preamble and resolutions in favor of rescinding the action of the late Common Council appropriating lot No. 24 Charles street to Hose Company No. 26. Adopted.

By Councilman Serley—That the Compiroller pay bills for carriage here incurred by members in discharge of their official duties. To Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Berter—That sidewalk on south side of Twenty-first street, between avonue A and First avonue, be fagged four feet wide. To Committee on Streets. flagged four feet wide. To Committee on Streets.

By Councilman C.Asov.—That carriage way in Electrote, between Reads and Canal streets, in Centre street from Tryon row to Canal street; in Chambers street, between Reads and Canal street; in Chambers street, between Chatham and Broadway, be repaired. To Commission Streets. on Streets.

By same.—That a crosswalk be placed in Chambers street:
in front of new court house. To Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Donosco—That John J. Quinn be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds. To Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Of Thomas Saunders, for relief in consequence of injurie eccived by being run over by a fire engine. To Committee on Finance. By Councilman Chipron—Of A. B. Miller and others, to ave Beckman street paved with granite blocks. To Committee of the council of the council of the confidence of the council of ittee on Streets. By Councilman Fxvx—Of Thomas Martin, for a sewer in ak street, from Catherine to Oliver. To Committee on

To concur to crass the word "resigned" from opposite the name of James B. Tate, on Firemen's Register. Made special ogiler.

Of Committee on Assessments—In favor of confirming sundry assessment lists. To Committee of the Whole.

Of Committee on Finance—That the potition of Dadloy & Lee, for relief from Committee on Firement—In favor of desbanding duct.

Of Committee on Fire Department—In favor of disbanding Engine Company No. 16 and suspending Engine Company No. 16 and suspending Engine Company No. 46 for three months. Adopted.

Of same—In favor of susending John Riley, John Trimble and James—In favor of suspending John Riley, John Trimble and James—In favor of suspending John Riley, John Trimble and James—In favor of suspending John Riley, John Trimble and James—In favor of suspending John Riley, John Trimble and James—On petition of F. Remsen, that said petition be referred to Committee on Laws. Adopted.

Of Committee on Lawde and Places—In relation to Contral Park, with recommendation to ask for an assendment that, is but not loftly street, instead of Fifty-nich to 16th street, Ao. Laid on the table, to be printed.

Of Committee on Police—In favor of paying bills of Drs. Beecher and others, for medical attendance at station, but the street of the Whole.

Of Committee on Law Department—In reference to H. & Davier communication. To Committee of the Whole.

Of Committee on Markets—In favor of repairing Faiton market. To same.

Of Committee on Markets—In favor of regulating Fifty-eventh street, from Third to Fifth avenue. To same.

Of Committee on Roads—In favor of requiring Faiton of Committee on Roads—In relation to macadamizing Hoodway, from Fiftheth to Pity, night street. To same.

Of Committee on Sewers—In favor of sewer in Monroe of Altred E. Baker. Adopted.

Of Committee on Salaries and Offices—To concur in appointing W. H. Harned a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Alfred E. Baker. Adopted.

Of Committee on Sewers—in favor of sewer in Monros street, between Jefferson and Rutgers street. To Committee of the Whole.

of the Whole.

Of Committee on Sewers—In favor of sewers in Twentynisth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; and in
Bowers, west side, between Bond and Great Jones streets.
To same.

Of Committee on Wharves, &c.—In favor of repairing pier
No. 20 North river, and dredging out alip on south side
thereof. To same.

From Croton Aqueduct Board—Respecting paving Four
teenth street and avenue C, from the bulkhead to the pretent pavement in avenue C.

To Committee on Streets.

To review Hibernian Society on 17th inst. Accepted.

COMMUNICATION.

From the Comptroller—In answer to resolution as to whatportion of lands on Long Island shere, granted to this city by charter of 1708, are yet unsold, de, stating that almost the entire land get unsold is in possession of other parties, without acknowledgement, &c. As to estimated value, the value between Atlantic street and Hamilton avenue, about \$14,000; and in Wallabout Bay, about \$10,000; what the value of that near Cranberry, Fulton, and Bridge streets is the surveyor cannot say, as the lapse of time may have given to those in possession a good title. Accepted.

The communication of John B. Haskin, asking investigation, was transerred to Committee on Trianacs—and the petition to rofund \$27\$ paid to Corporation Attorney in compromise of suit, was referred to Committee on Finance.

From Croton Aqueduct Beard—In favor of regulating and paving Fourteenth street and avenue C from bulkhead at East river to present pavement in avenue C, and esting curb and gutter atones. To Committee on Strence C, and esting the answer of the continuous co

North.

Report—To concur to open Eleventh avenue, from Fortyeighth street to Fifty ninth street, with amendment that it
be opened forthwith. Adopted by a vote similar to the
above, omitting the vote of Councilman Beakley, who was
not present.

Report—In relation to regulating and grading Fifty-fourth
street, from First avenue to East river. Ordered to a third Report—In favor of paying bill on contract for upholster; for Board of Councilmen's room. Recommitted.

PRONT THE BOARD OF ALDERSON.

Report—In favor of awarding to John C. Hayes contract